

2)uc:

Friday

Feb. 27

LATIN 7

NOMEN _____

REVIEW VOCABULARY ON STAGE 8 STUDY GUIDE!

I. Give the ABLATIVE, PLURAL, and meaning of the following nouns:

ABLATIVE, PLURAL

MEANING

1. mors _____

2. senator _____

3. ludus _____

4. bestia _____

5. civis _____

6. pes _____

II. TRANSLATE the following verbs:

1. complent- _____

2. fugiēbamus- _____

3. nuntiavit- _____

4. interfēcērunt- _____

5. vulneravī- _____

6. ostendebas- _____

7. extrahunt- _____

8. provocabant- _____

9. retinet- _____

10. extraxit- _____

Review 5 words/night

III. TRANSLATE:

1. plenus-a-um- _____

2. benignus-a-um- _____

3. tres, tria- _____

4. inimicus-a-um- _____

5. clausus-a-um- _____

6. subito- _____

7. saepe- _____

8. ferociter- _____

9. frustra- _____

10. alterus-a-um- _____

11. iterum- _____

benigne- _____

IV. What does the verb "ludere" mean? _____

(N.B. the noun "ludus")

What kind of growth is a benign one? _____

What kind of person is a vulnerable one? _____

Some examples of Latin usage, i.e., viz., e.g., et al., etc.

By ROB KYFF

Can you spot seven errors involving Latin abbreviations in these seven sentences:

WORD WATCH

- 1.) Servius Tullius built fortifications on the seven hills of Rome, e.g. the Palatinus, the Capitollinus, the Quirinalis, etc.
- 2.) He was one of seven Green heroes (Adriastus, Polynices, etc.) who attacked Thebes.
- 3.) The seven virtues are justice, temperance, charity and etc.
- 4.) Pronouncing "etc." as "et-set-ruh" is one of the seven deadly sins; it should be pronounced "et-set-uh-uh."

- 5.) The Seven Dwarfs, i.e., Doc, Bashful, Sleepy, Sneezy, Grumpy, Happy and, er... Fred, whistled while they worked. (I'm so dopey, I can't remember them all.)
- 6.) The seven seas (Arctic, Antarctic et. al.) were celebrated in a Rudyard Kipling poem.
- 7.) A week comprises seven days, viz. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday.

Answers:

- 1.) Never use "etc." following "e.g." The abbreviation "e.g." short for the Latin "exempli gratia," means "for example." Its use implies you're providing only a few examples, never all of the items. Because "etc." suggests the inclusion of all items, it's illogical to use

"etc." following "e.g."

- 2.) Because "etc." is an abbreviation for "et cetera" meaning "and other things of the same kind," avoid using it with people. For people, use "et al." which is short for "and other things" or "and other people."
- 3.) Because "et cetera" means "and other things," it's redundant to precede it with "and."
- 4.) Actually, "etc." may be pronounced as three syllables ("et-set-ruh") or as four syllables ("et-set-uh-uh"). Just don't say "ek-set-ruh" or "ek-set-uh-uh."
- 5.) The abbreviation "i.e." stands for the Latin phrase "id est" (that is). It's almost always followed not

by a list or examples but by a definition clarifying what preceded it, as in "The Seven Dwarfs, i.e. those little fellows who lived with Snow White." For lists (but not complete lists), use "e.g."

- 6.) The "et" is the Latin word for "and" not an abbreviation, and thus it needs no period.
- 7.) "Viz." short for the Latin "videlicet" ("it is permitted to see"), means "namely." It's used when you want to itemize all the components of a collective noun, so in the quiz sentence it should be followed by all seven days of the week. (By the way, when you read "viz." aloud or speak it, say "namely," not "viz.")

et cetera (etc.) = _____

exempli gratia (e.g.) = _____

id est (i.e.) = _____

Complete